

Unfortunately for Carswell, this precise argument was rejected by the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in *United States v. Abbott*, 748 F.3d 154 (3d Cir. 2014), where the Court held that § 780-113(a)(30) is a “divisible” statute. Thus the modified-categorical approach may be applied to determine whether a prior conviction under that statute qualifies as an ACCA predicate offense. As the Federal Public Defender recognizes, this Court is required to follow the holding in *Abbott*. Applying the modified-categorical approach, Carswell’s two prior convictions for possession with the intent to deliver cocaine qualify as ACCA predicate offenses.

Accordingly, the MOTION TO CORRECT SENTENCE UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (ECF No. 78) is **DENIED**. Civil Action No. 14-786 shall be marked closed. Defendant shall have the right to appeal this ruling.

SO ORDERED this 25th day of June, 2014.

BY THE COURT:

s/ Terrence F. McVerry
United States District Court Judge

cc: Charles Eberle, AUSA
Email: charles.eberle@usdoj.gov

Lisa B. Freeland, FPD
Email: Lisa_Freeland@fd.org